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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

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W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period

13 January - 18 January

1947

SECTION	I - Welfare
SECTION	II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION	III - Dental Affairs
SECTION	IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION	V - Supply
SECTION	VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION	VII - Consultants
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SECTION	IX - Memorandum to I.J.G.

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

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- SECTION I - Welfare
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Number persons (not in institutions)
assisted

2,526,332

2,577,834

Number persons in institutions
assisted by Government

87,047

86,885

Total no. persons assisted

2,613,379

2,664,719

Net Cash Grants

\$ 120,410,112

\$ 115,282,029

Cost of Grants in kind

15,821,712

15,821,712

Total Grants

136,231,824

131,103,741

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SECTION IX - Memorandum to I.L.G.	SECTION VIII - Social Security Division	SECTION VII - Consultants	SECTION VI - Preventive Medicine	SECTION V - Supply	SECTION IV - Nursing Affairs	SECTION III - Dental Affairs	SECTION II - Veterinary Affairs	SECTION I - Welfare
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Discontinued

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SECTION I

Reserve Police Supplies

WELFARE

General

The chief of the Welfare Division, returned from TDY in the United States where he attended the annual conference of the American Public Welfare Association which was held in Baltimore, Maryland. He also held conferences with the National Commission on Children and Youth (Washington, D. C.) and the American Council of Volunteer Agencies (New York City) which is the parent agency of LARA (Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia). He also conferred with Social Security officials in Washington State on current administrative techniques and practices.

He reports that a review of pre-war, war time and post war activities of various public and private welfare agencies in the United States indicates continued concern in the field of the problems confronting American Children and many of the newly designed programs being discussed are being projected to afford greater security for the child in his own home. He further stated that the goal of American social planning as expressed by Mr. Arthur Altmeyer of the Federal Social Security Agency, is that the insurance type of Social Security be broadened and extended to provide protection for those groups and workers not now covered. This trend will reduce tax supported public assistance programs in favor of insurance programs in which financial participation will be by the individual, employer and government.

Public Assistance Report for November 1946

The Public Assistance Report for the month of November submitted by the Ministry of Health and Welfare showed a decrease in total number of persons assisted and a decrease in grants, over the previous month. Comparative figures for both months are shown below:

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Number persons (not in institutions) assisted	2,636,392	2,577,884
Number persons in institutions assisted by Government	<u>67,047</u>	<u>80,885</u>
Total no. persons assisted	2,703,439	2,658,769
Net Cash Grants	¥ 120,410,112	¥ 115,222,049
Cost of Grants in Kind	<u>16,585,715</u>	<u>15,686,330</u>
Total Grants	136,995,827	130,908,379

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Reserve Relief Supplies

The incomplete report covering former Japanese Army and Navy stocks distributed during November 1946 for relief purposes reflects that 39 prefectures (Aomori, Niigata, Wakayama, Fukuoka, Fukushima, Hiroshima and Nagasaki Prefectures not included) distributed 168,912 kgs of biscuits and 538,496 kgs of canned goods. These prefectures also report a balance on hand as of 1 December 46 of 2,479,860 kgs of biscuits and 9,484,542 kgs of canned goods.

The balance of Japanese Military reserve relief supplies remaining have been authorized to be distributed (Public Health and Welfare Section Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 10 December 1946) not later than April 1947 in accordance with the policies established in SCAPIN 1713-A, 13 July 1946, in which authorization was given for distribution of part of these reserve supplies.

Note: 5,000,000 kgs of canned protein foods, included in current inventories, is to be allocated and used specifically in the projected school lunch program.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Meeting of Council on Veterinary Education

The veterinary education council held a meeting on 15 Jan 1947 which was attended by representatives of all veterinary schools. Adaptation of veterinary education to the new 6-3-3-4 system was discussed and clarified.

Field Trip to Yamaguchi Prefecture

A representative of the division conducted a survey of veterinary conditions in Yamaguchi Prefecture. Accompanied by representatives of the Prefecture Government, dairy farms, milk plants, slaughter houses, experimental farms and schools were visited.

Ante mortem and post mortem inspection is being maintained in all slaughter houses. Faulty sanitation of equipment and disposal of waste is especially apparent in the Shimonoseki slaughter house.

Pasteurization of milk is faulty due to an absence of thermometers and the recontamination of the milk during the bottling and capping processes. The bacterial examination of milk is partially neglected.

Animal disease control measures are effective. The tuberculin test will be completed on all dairy cows in March. Blood testing of fowls for Pullorum disease is in progress.

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In those instances where defects were found to exist, officials concerned were instructed to institute the necessary corrective measures.

In order to assure a better system of control over matters pertaining to veterinary affairs within the Prefecture the following changes in the Prefectural Government were recommended:

Transfer meat and dairy inspectors from the Department of Economy to the Public Health Section, Department of Sanitation at both Prefecture and Gun levels.

Authorize Chiefs of Veterinary Sections to travel throughout the Prefecture in order to ascertain the true condition of affairs.

Require Chiefs of Veterinary Sections to report to the Military Government Health Officer on the first of each month and present a review of the work accomplished during the preceding month.

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Industry, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 12-18 January 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	9

Monthly Animal Disease Report for December 1946

Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report submitted by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	3
Trichomoniasis	2
Texas Fever	9
Equine Infectious Abortion	20
Swine Erysipelas	1
Strangles	201
Rabies	2
Equine Infectious Anemia	43
Pullorum Disease	2792

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SECTION III

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Nineteen dentists were re-established in practice during the past month.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Survey of schools of nursing in Shiga Prefecture was completed this week.

Assistance in the V.D. program was given by the division in the Central Health Clinic in Tokyo. Instructions in the operation of the clinic and care of patients was given.

SECTION V

SUPPLY

Production

Detailed specifications for the control testing of penicillin are being worked out in conjunction with the sub-committees on Assay and Diseases preparatory to the issuance by the Welfare Ministry of a directive to manufacturers making these procedures mandatory. Included are the following tests: potency, sterility, pyrogenicity, toxicity, moisture, content, clarity of solution.

An assay training school for bacteriologists, one from each manufacturer, is being held the week of 27 January at the Medical College of Tokyo Imperial University under the tutelage of committee members already experienced in the theories and performance of cup assay procedures. The trainees in their respective laboratories will then be expected to train additional people.

Monthly report of the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, indicates production of biologicals during December 1946 as follows:

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stock on Hand 31 Dec.</u>	
	<u>Crude Vac.</u>	<u>Finished Vac.</u>	<u>Crude Vac.</u>	<u>Finished Vac.</u>
Cholera	-	-	819,730 cc	2,661,050 cc
Plague	-	-	-	562,800 cc
Typhus	-	1,942,200 cc	-	1,921,587 cc
Triple Typhoid	42,000 cc	400,500 cc	1,242,130 cc	2,109,458 cc
Smallpox	3,347,000 doses	2,069,410 doses	9,691,750 doses	97,720 dose
Whooping Cough	-	187,600 cc	-	-
Diphtheria Antitoxin	-	144,820 cc	-	571,664 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	-	104,600 cc	-	668,495 cc
Tetanus Toxoid	-	-	-	110,000 cc

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The quantity of typhus vaccine represents an increase of approximately 500% over any previous monthly production. Adequate assay tests have not been accomplished and distribution will not be made until assay has been completed.

Officials of ESS informed this section that 364,331 square yards of gauze cloth were in stocks of the Nip on Orimono Tosei Kaisha, Ltd. Co. Necessary action was taken to freeze this stock for release to the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, for subsequent processing by sanitary materials factories into finished medical gauze and bandages.

Mixing and milling of 10% DDT Dust was started by the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, on 14 January. A total of 100,00 lbs., of DDT concentrate has been turned over to the Japanese Government for initiation of this program. Additional quantities on current import programs will be provided for active continuation of program. A total of 900,000 lbs. of DDT concentrate has been approved on current import program.

Japanese mixing of DDT residual effect spray will be initiated at an early date. A plant for this production has been selected and will be ready for operation by 25 January. Releases of DDT concentrate and kerosene, on current import programs, will be made for this production.

Production of 300 X-ray machines, necessary 35 mm film and chemicals for Anti-Tuberculosis program for children of school age has been initiated. It is estimated that approximately six (6) months will be required for accomplishing production of 300 X-Ray machines. Survey by the Welfare Ministry, Japanese Government, indicates that approximately 300 X-Ray machines are on hand in prefectural health centers which may be utilized for initiation of this program.

Distribution

Temporary allocation of the following surplus U.S. motor vehicles was made by the Transportation Ministry to the Health Bureau, Welfare Ministry. These vehicles will be utilized in hospitals and in carrying out proscribed public health programs:

450	4 x 4 Weapons Carriers, which will be converted into ambulances.
100	Ambulances
35	1/4 ton Cargo trailers
130	1 " " "

The above allocation is below the original request calling for 1448 vehicles, however, additional vehicles will be allocated as they become available. It is contemplated that final allocation may reach slightly over two-thirds of the original request.

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Reports from the Central Medicine Distribution Co., indicated that during the month of November 1946 ¥3,498,113.10 worth of returned Japanese Army-Navy medical supplies were distributed throughout Japan. December and January should show a marked increase in the distribution of these supplies, due to the sales throughout all prefectures.

Narcotics

The Civil Property Custodian Section has been requested to direct release of all narcotics of Koeki Eidan, a dissolved organization, to the Ministry of Welfare who will transfer custody to central wholesale houses for further distribution under the narcotic regulations as the medical needs of the Japanese people require.

Inquiry was received regarding administering narcotics to an addict being questioned in connection with an investigation. Advice was given that supplying narcotics to an addict is prohibited under Japanese Narcotic Regulations and no exceptions are permitted.

Arrangements have been completed whereby former Japanese military narcotics released to civilian channels will be supplied to central wholesalers at producers' prices by the SCAP-approved firms having custody. The cost of cleaning and repackaging the stocks, and other related expenditures will be deducted from the amounts paid to the Japanese Government by the licensed producers.

Repackaging 2,000,000 codeine tablets into 50 and 100 tablet containers has revealed many of the tablets became unsalable from storage in former Japanese army and navy medical supply points that were damp. Only tablets in good condition are being repackaged. The remainder will be segregated and salvaged if possible. Sankyo Company, Tokyo, has completed repackaging 130 kilograms of codeine phosphate into 5 and 25-gram packages. The repackaging was carried out with full security and with strict supervision.

SECTION VI

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The epidemiologist returned from a visit to Fukushima, Yamagata and Miyagi Prefectures. In general, these, as well as other prefectures visited in recent weeks, appear to have an active and well conducted program with respect to the control of the acute communicable diseases and are remaining below the national average, particularly in the case of smallpox and typhus fever.

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Typhus Control

A rodent survey was inaugurated in selected areas in the Tokyo area on 15 January for the purpose of determining the presence and degree of infections in rats, with special reference to murine typhus. Studies made on blood specimens obtained recently from typhus cases in Tokyo-to and Aichi-Ken show, by complement fixation test, practically all the patients to be suffering from murine typhus.

Venereal Disease Control

All prefectural health officers should have designated a full time prefectural venereal disease control officer who should be operating clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease in health centers for the general population. The prefectural venereal disease control officer should be the best clinician and the best informed as to modern public health concepts. He actually examines and treats patients or instructs and supervises other clinicians in modern methods as directed by the Military Government Health Office. He meets with the Military Government health officer every morning or every other morning to state what he is doing and to receive further directions.

The position of prefectural venereal disease control officer is one that will require the full time of not only the chief venereal disease control officer, but of a staff of clinicians. He must understand that he is operating and conducting clinics for the general public and not just for prostitutes. The best clinicians who are doing work according to Military Government and SCAP direction should staff the public clinics. Poorly trained physicians or those not receptive to retraining can be left to work in the prostitute hospitals, since all the work done in these places is of dubious value to the public health. Probably the most that is accomplished is a penal job of keeping the prostitute from working during the isolation period.

In addition to setting up, operating and supervising in-patient and out-patient facilities in the prefectural health centers for the general public, the prefectural venereal disease control officer must initiate public information and education and collect data for his monthly report of venereal disease control activities to the venereal disease control officer in the Ministry.

Venereal Disease statistics on syphilis to date show more patients under treatment for syphilis and cured of syphilis than the amount of drugs used would substantiate. One questions how these patients are being treated and if they received 40 arsenicals and sufficient heavy metals.

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SECTION VII

CONSULTANTS

Legal

The first meeting of Council for Pure Food and Drug Legislation was held and preparatory measures taken to revise existing legislation on manufacture, packaging, sale and adulteration of foods and drugs.

Nutrition Surveys

Reports for the average food intakes for 1946 nutrition surveys from 8 cities, 19 prefectures and 27 prefectures, are presented. The total caloric intake was increased in the cities mainly due to the increased ration of 2.1 go to 2.5 go of staple foods while in the prefectures the increase was due to the home production, especially the large crop of sweet potatoes.

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RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - EIGHT CITIES* - 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

TABLE VI-a

	EIGHT CITIES					(2)
	Feb. (4 Cities)	May	Aug.	Nov.	1926	
<u>Number</u>	13,810	22,135	21,744	21,681	19,375	
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>						
<u>Adult Unit</u>	0.812	0.815	0.819	0.823	(0.823)	
<u>No. persons</u>						
<u>Protein</u>						
Animals	15.6	18.6	10.3	16.3	16	
Vegetable	45.0	42.5	45.5	43.9	41	
Total	60.6	61.1	55.8	60.2	57	
<u>Fat</u>	--	13.7	12.7	12.7	17	
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	--	303.6	294.2	395.0	430	
<u>Calories</u>						(1)
Ration	1092	1077	807	1157		
Free Market	443	423	575	667		
Home Production	53	54	129	103		
Gift	89	59	56	41		
Total	1677	1613	1567	1968	2122	

(1) Ration increased from 2.1 go (315 grams) of staple food to 2.5 go (375 grams) 1 November 1946.

(2) Average results from nutrition surveys on 4784 families of various incomes conducted by the Japanese Imperial Government October and May in 1926. The data include studies on salaried workers, officials, bank employees, teachers, policemen, factory workers, miners, transportation workers, and day laborers.

* Included in eight cities are Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama.

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Grams of Various Classes of Food continued per Capita per Day
from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - Eight Cities

TABLE VI-b

EIGHT CITIES

	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>1926</u>
<u>Grains</u>					
Rice	No data	286.8	99.6	199.9	418
Wheat		(57.5	158.2	76.3) 11
Barley		(37.3	21.8)
Others		7.9	13.3	5.9	25
Total		352.2	308.4	303.9	454
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>		0.03	0.3	0.3	
<u>Potatoes</u>					
Sweet		10.5	11.7	458.4	
White		41.8	142.1	43.0	
Others		5.6	0.3	35.5	
Total		57.9	154.1	536.9	
<u>Sugars</u>		0.2	0.4	1.0	(1) 41
<u>Oils</u>		1.7	2.5	1.6	(candies & cakes)
<u>Legumes</u>					
Soya		(22.2	4.5	1.5	
Soya products		(16.5	19.0	
Other beans		18.6	3.7	5.4	(2) 16
Total		40.8	24.7	25.9	
<u>Animal Foods</u>					
Fish		81.0	34.6	70.7	63
Meat, Poultry		3.3	8.2	8.6	7
Eggs		2.0	1.8	0.9	6
Milk		1.3	2.0	2.1	11
Total		87.6	46.6	82.3	87
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>		125.2	206.5	109.6	Under other vegetables
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>					
Citrus, Tomatoes		1.1	26.0	6.9	
Other Fruits		0.2	14.8	16.2	38
Other Vegetab.		128.8	214.7	240.1	200
Total		130.1	255.5	263.2	238
<u>Seaweeds</u>		8.1	6.7	6.0	
<u>Processed Veg.</u>					(3)
Dried		4.1	1.1	0.3	5
Pickled		25.5	19.7	38.1	89
Total		29.6	20.8	38.4	94
<u>Flavours</u>		18.7	16.7	24.9	77
<u>Others</u>		4.4			

(1) Sugars and oils included in "flavors"

(2) Beans only. Miso and shoyu included in "flavors", tofu with pickled vegetables.

(3) Includes other dried foods.

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RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 19 PREFECTURES 1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes
of food consumed per capita per day.

Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi
Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Saga
and Kumamoto:

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
<u>Number</u>	37,836	38,547	38,399	37,834
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>				
<u>Adult Unit</u>	0.818	0.886	0.867	0.916
<u>No. persons</u>				
<u>Protein</u>				
Animal	4.8	5.6	5.1	5.8
Vegetable	47.8	50.5	54.0	54.7
Total	52.6	56.1	59.1	60.5
<u>Fat</u>	--	12.2	11.8	11.2
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	--	293.8	384.4	489.4
<u>Calories</u>				
Ration	233	449	354	226
Free Market	75	54	58	75
Home Production	1613	1462	1533	2054
Gift	31	18	15	14
Total	1952	1983	1960	2369

Source: Imperial Japanese Government

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Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita
per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan 19 Prefectures

	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
<u>Grains</u>	No data			
Rice		313.4	196.3	300.1
Wheat		144.0	99.5	40.7
Barley			129.6	87.5
Others		6.9	14.9	7.2
Total		464.3	440.3	435.5
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>		0.03	0.03	0.5
<u>Potatoes</u>				
Sweet		82.8	8.1	495.0
White		15.3	160.5	8.8
Others		27.4	0.4	58.5
Total		125.5	169.0	572.3
<u>Sugars</u>		0.1	0.03	0.3
<u>Oils</u>		0.5	1.2	0.8
<u>Legumes</u>				
Soya		39.8	1.3	3.5
Soya products			34.6	39.3
Other beans		3.5	6.1	3.1
Total		43.3	42.0	45.9
<u>Animal Foods</u>				
Fish		20.5	15.2	19.9
Meat, Poultry		1.0	2.8	2.7
Eggs		1.5	1.4	0.5
Milk		3.1	1.6	0.4
Total		26.1	21.0	23.5
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>		109.3	173.5	95.9
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>				
Citrus, Tomatoes		1.0	34.2	1.2
Other Fruits		0.6	20.9	9.4
Other Vegetab.		72.7	177.3	149.1
Total		74.3	232.4	159.7
<u>Seaweeds</u>		4.3	1.0	3.5
<u>Processed Veg.</u>				
Dried		4.6	0.4	0.6
Pickled		50.8	68.8	66.1
Total		55.4	69.2	66.7
<u>Flavours</u>		9.4	15.8	14.0
<u>Others</u>		2.8		

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(1)

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - 27 Prefectures-1946

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day					
	February 19 Pref.	May	August	November	1926 (2)
<u>Number</u>	37,836	49,609	49,436	48,759	3913
<u>Pop. Ratio</u> <u>Adult Unit</u> <u>No. persons</u>	0.818	0.893	0.876	0.912	(0.894)
<u>Protein</u>					
Animal	4.8	6.9	5.4	7.0	12
Vegetable	47.8	53.0	54.4	55.0	76
Total	52.6	59.9	59.8	62.5	88
<u>Fat</u>	---	12.8	12.2	11.9	16
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	---	395.2	394.4	481.4	588
<u>Calories</u>					
Ration	233	445	328	218	
Free Market	75	72	73	85	
Home Production	1613	1486	1563	2039	
Gift	31	19	14	14	
Total	1952	2022	1978	2356	2919

(1) 27 prefectures surveyed are: Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gumma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Soga, Kumamoto, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyagi, Toyama, Ishigawa, Fukui, Ehime, and Kochi.

(2) Average results from nutrition surveys on 670 families with various incomes conducted by the Japanese Imperial Government. October to May, 1926. The data include studies on independent, farmers who both own and rent land and farmers who rent land.

Source: Imperial Japanese Government.

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Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed per Capita
per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - 27 Prefectures
1946

	February	May	August	November	
<u>Grains</u>					
Rice	No data	316.1	202.9	298.4	552
Wheat		(130.1	84.2	35.8	(63
Barley		(118.9	76.9	(
Others		16.8	26.6	18.9	37
Total		463.0	432.6	430.0	652
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>					
		0.03	0.13	0.7	
<u>Potatoes</u>					
Sweet		69.0	7.8	446.6	
White		63.4	198.6	29.2	
Others		22.3	7.7	60.3	
Total		154.7	214.1	536.1	
<u>Sugars</u>					
		0.1	0.04	0.4	(1) 21
<u>Oils</u>					
		0.4	1.0	0.7	(Candies & cakes)
<u>Legumes</u>					
Soya		(43.4	1.5	3.3	
Soya Products		(36.6	42.1	
Other beans		4.8	6.1	4.2	(2)
Total		48.2	44.2	49.6	39
<u>Animal Foods</u>					
Fish		28.1	17.4	27.2	44
Meat, Poultry		0.9	2.3	2.3	3
Eggs		1.6	1.3	0.5	3
Milk		5.2	5.7	2.3	3
Total		35.8	26.7	32.3	53
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>					
		117.0	194.2	131.6	Under other vegetables
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>					
Citrus, Tomatoes		0.8	29.7	1.7	
Other Fruits		0.5	25.0	8.8	33
Other Vegetab.		67.0	164.3	167.9	292
Total		68.3	219.0	178.4	225
<u>Seaweeds</u>					
		6.1	1.4	2.9	
<u>Processed Veg.</u>					
Dried		4.3	0.4	0.5	(3) 5
Pickled		48.9	69.7	75.1	89
Total		53.2	70.1	75.6	94
<u>Flavours</u>					
		10.1	14.7	13.3	104
<u>Others</u>					
		3.1			

(1) Sugars and oils are included with "flavors"

(2) Beans only. Miso and shoyu are included under "flavors". Tofu included under processed vegetables (pickles).

(3) Includes other dried foods.

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SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Security Program

The Social Insurance Investigating Committee established by the Imperial Japanese Government to study the general sociological program for Japan considers a National Health Insurance program as the most vital need in Japan today. Further studies will be directed toward coordinating all other Social Security endeavors with the health program.

National Health Insurance

Conferences have been held in Osaka and Kyoto with Military Government officers and Japanese officials concerned with the social insurance programs. The opinion of the central committee was presented and it was generally agreed that a national health program was necessary. The Japanese officials advanced the expression that a permanent health program seemed to be remote at the present because of the unstable economic condition, however, a temporary program should be emphasized at once with the Imperial Japanese Government providing a large subsidy for the administration, promotional and educational projects.

Health Insurance Hospitals

More adequate use of Health Insurance hospitals and medical personnel has been emphasized. Frequently hospitals and sanatoriums have been found to be operating at less than one fourth capacity with practically the same personnel and budget as needed for near full capacity. Some, however, are doing more out patient work than others. Hospital officials attribute the low patient census to the difficulty in procuring medical supplies and food. Lack of adequate transportation to and from the hospitals was also a factor.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

- PHMJG-6 24 Dec 46 - Partial Amendment of operational Plan for Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population.
- PHMJG-7 2 Jan 47 - Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Narcotics.

James H. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

5 Incls:

1. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 4 Jan 47.
2. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 11 Jan 47.
3. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 4 Jan 47.
4. Venereal Disease Report for week ending 11 Jan 47.
5. Digest of Weekly Summary Reports of Communicable Disease for the weeks ending 4 Jan and 11 Jan 1947.

Restricted

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 4 JANUARY 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
AKITA	57	7	57	7	3	4	3	4
AOMORI	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
I. ATE	7	2	7	2	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	5	-	5	-	3	1	3	1
AKITA	10	1	10	1	2	-	2	-
YAMAGATA	14	1	14	1	2	-	2	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	7	-	7	-	2	1	2	1
TOCHIGI	6	-	6	-	3	-	3	-
GUMMA	5	1	5	1	1	-	1	-
SAITAMA	11	-	11	-	2	1	2	1
CHIBA	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	27	4	27	4	4	-	4	-
KANAGAWA	18	2	18	2	-	1	-	1
NIIGATA	11	-	11	-	1	-	1	-
TOYAMA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	27	-	27	-	10	4	10	4
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-
YAGANO	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
AIE	6	1	6	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYOTO	6	1	6	1	2	-	2	-
OSAKA	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
HYOGO	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	9	1	9	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	1
YAMAGUCHI	10	-	10	-	1	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAGAWA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	16	3	16	3	2	-	2	-
KOCHI	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	1
FUKUOKA	66	-	66	-	2	2	2	2
SAGA	16	-	16	-	4	-	-	-
KAG. S. KI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KUMMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	9	1	9	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	6	1	6	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	433	30	433	30	47	1	47	10
RATE								
Current	30.2	2.1	30.2	2.1	3.4	1.3	3.4	1.3
Previous	60.1	6.1			6.0	4.6		

Weekly Report - 4 January 1947

Continued -

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PAR-TYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	26	1	26	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	6	-	6	-	1	-	1	-
IWATE	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	13	1	13	1	2	-	2	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	12	2	12	2	2	1	2	1
FUKUSHIMA	7	-	7	-	1	-	1	-
IBARAKI	6	-	6	-	1	-	1	-
TOCHIGI	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
SAITAMA	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	15	1	15	1	9	-	9	-
KANAGAWA	17	2	17	2	1	1	1	1
NIIGATA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	13	-	13	-	1	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	-
Gifu	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	7	-	7	-	2	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RYOTO	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
OSAKA	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
HYOGO	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	1
KAGAWA	5	1	5	1	1	-	1	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	-
FUJIOKA	11	1	11	1	2	-	2	-
SAGA	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	4	1	4	1	1	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOTALS	207	14	207	14	34	4	34	4
RATE								
Current	14.3	1.0	14.3	1.0	2.4	0.3	2.4	0.3
Previous	29.2	3.6			7.9	0.3		

Weekly Report -- 4 January 1947
Continued --

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				EPIDEMIC TYPHUS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	--	3	--	1	--	1	--
AOMORI	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IWATE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MIYAGI	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--
AKITA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IYAGATA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FUKUSHIMA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IBARAKI	10	1	10	1	1	--	1	--
TOCHIGI	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GUMMA	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
SAITAMA	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--
CHIBA	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	--
TOKYO	--	--	--	--	17	--	17	--
KANAGAWA	--	--	--	--	2	--	2	--
NIIGATA	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--
TOYAMA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ISHIKAWA	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
FUKUI	--	--	--	--	3	3	3	3
YAMANASHI	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NAGANO	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--
GIFU	--	--	--	--	2	--	2	--
SHIZUOKA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
AICHI	--	--	--	--	4	--	4	--
MIE	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--
SHIGA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
KIOTO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OSAKA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MIOGO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NARA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
WAKAYAMA	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--
TOTTORI	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SHIMANE	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OKAYAMA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
HIROSHIMA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
YAMAGUCHI	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOKUSHIMA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
KAGAWA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
EHIME	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
KOCHI	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FUKUOKA	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
SAGA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NAGASAKI	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
KUMAMOTO	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OITA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MIYAZAKI	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
KAGOSHIMA	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
TOTALS	19	1	19	1	39	3	39	3
RATE								
Current	1.4	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.3	0.2	2.3	0.2
Previous	0.1	0.3			4.6	0.1		

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Continued -

PREFECTURE •	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUJINO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	11	1	11	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	79	1	79	1	0	0	0	0
RATE								
Current	5.6	0.1	5.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	12.7	0.3			0.1	0.2		

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Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
AKOMORI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUYAMA	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	15	0	15	0	14	4	14	4	0	1	0	1

RATE												
Current	1.1	0	1.1	0	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Previous	2.6	0			1.5	0.3			0.1	0.0		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000.

Plague: 0

Prepared by: Public Health & Welfare
Section, HQ, SCAP
(From Japanese sources)

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 11 JANUARY 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	64	10	121	17	-	1	3	5
AOMORI	11	1	14	4	-	-	-	-
IWATE	13	2	20	4	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	7	2	12	2	5	-	8	1
AKITA	28	2	38	3	-	-	2	-
YAMAGATA	30	4	44	5	2	-	4	2
FUKUSHIMA	7	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	5	-	12	-	4	1	6	2
TOCHIGI	3	1	9	1	-	-	3	-
GUNMA	9	-	14	1	1	1	2	1
SAITAMA	9	2	20	2	2	-	4	1
CHIBA	16	1	25	1	3	1	3	1
TOKYO	45	9	72	13	3	2	7	2
KANAGAWA	15	3	33	5	1	-	1	1
NIIGATA	31	4	42	4	4	2	5	2
TOYAMA	3	1	5	1	-	1	-	1
ISHIKAWA	6	-	6	-	1	-	1	-
FUKUI	10	-	37	-	-	-	10	4
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
NAGANO	15	1	24	1	-	-	-	-
GIFU	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	8	-	9	-	5	-	5	-
AICHI	17	1	20	1	1	-	1	-
MIE	34	-	42	1	-	1	-	1
SHIGA	6	1	6	1	2	-	2	-
KYOTO	12	2	18	3	1	2	3	2
OSAKA	7	1	9	1	1	-	2	-
HYOGO	45	-	48	-	3	-	3	-
NARA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	8	1	11	2	1	-	1	-
SHIMANE	9	1	11	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	11	1	20	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	18	-	22	-	2	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	17	4	27	4	1	1	2	1
TOKUSHIMA	9	-	9	-	1	-	1	-
KAGAWA	4	-	6	-	2	-	2	-
EHIME	42	2	58	5	1	1	3	1
KOCHI	9	1	12	1	-	-	-	1
FUKUOKA	75	5	161	5	1	-	3	2
SAGA	24	3	42	3	-	-	4	-
NAGASAKI	36	5	37	5	-	5	-	5
KUMAMOTO	10	-	10	-	-	3	-	3
OITA	22	1	32	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	16	-	25	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	32	8	38	9	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	807	80	1240	110	50	26	97	44
RATE								
Current	57.6	5.7	44.2	3.9	3.6	1.9	3.5	1.6
Previous	30.9	2.1			3.4	1.3		

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TYPHOID

PARATYPHOID

PREFECT.	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	5	36	6	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	11	2	17	2	1	-	2	-
IWATE	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	9	-	22	1	-	-	2	-
AKITA	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	4	-	16	2	2	-	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	8	1	15	1	1	-	2	-
ILIRIA	6	-	12	-	6	1	7	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	5	-	8	-	-	-	1	-
SAITAMA	3	-	7	-	1	1	1	1
CHIBA	10	-	17	-	3	-	3	-
TOKYO	15	5	30	6	5	1	14	1
KANAGAWA	21	3	38	5	2	-	3	1
NIIGATA	8	3	9	3	1	-	1	-
TOYAMA	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	6	-	19	-	1	-	2	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	4	-	5	1	2	-	4	-
GIFU	6	-	9	-	1	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	11	1	11	1	3	-	3	-
AICHI	6	-	8	-	2	-	2	-
MIE	6	1	13	1	2	-	4	-
SHIGA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	5	5	7	6	-	-	1	1
OSAKA	6	-	8	-	2	-	4	-
BYOGO	29	-	30	-	2	-	2	-
NARA	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	10	-	13	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	6	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	11	1	21	1	1	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	23	-	27	-	3	-	3	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	19	-	21	-	1	1	2	2
KAGAWA	7	5	12	6	2	-	3	-
EHIME	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	4	1	5	2	1	-	3	-
FUKUOKA	8	1	19	2	2	-	4	-
SAGA	5	-	8	-	3	-	3	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	3	-	3	-	2	-	2	-
OITA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	-	6	1	1	-	2	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	308	36	515	50	56	4	90	8
Rate								
current	22.0	2.6	18.4	1.8	4.0	0.3	3.2	0.3
previous	14.8	1.0			2.4	0.3		

Weekly Report - 11 January 1947

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				EPIDEMIC TYPHUS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	4	-	3	4	9	4
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	12	1	1	-	2	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
SAITAMA	-	-	1	-	5	1	6	1
CHIBA	2	1	2	1	2	-	5	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	14	1	31	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	23	-	27	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
HYOGO	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	1	4	1	1	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	12	2	31	3	70	7	109	10
RATE								
Current	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	5.0	0.5	3.9	0.4
Previous	1.4	0.1			2.8	0.2		

Weekly Report 11 January 1947

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	8	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	10	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	5	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	11	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	6	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	10	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	8	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	31	-	51	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	10	-	21	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	15	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	190	0	269	1	0	0	0	0
RATE								
Current	13.6	0.0	9.6	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	5.6		5.6		0.0		0.0	

Weekly Report 11 January 1947

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	3	-	4	-	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	1	-	3	1	4	1	-	-	-	-
IWATE	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	9	-	13	-	5	1	5	1	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYCTO	6	1	9	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	34	1	49	1	31	8	45	12	0	0	0	1

RATE												
Current	2.4	0.1	1.7	0.04	2.2	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04
Previous	1.1	0.0			1.0	0.3			0.0	0.1		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000

Plague: 0

Prepared by: Public Health & Welfare
Section, GHQ, SCAP
(From Japanese sources)

Digest of Weekly Summary Reports of Communicable Disease

for the Weeks Ending 4 January and 11 January 1947

The new reporting system has now been put into effect. Beginning this week, the weekly report on communicable disease will appear one week earlier than in the past. The venereal disease report will appear two weeks earlier than in the past and will be for the same week as the report for other communicable diseases.

Rates will no longer be calculated for venereal disease. Venereal disease rates are misleading inasmuch as reporting is exceptionally incomplete. The deficiency in reporting is due to the following factors: (1) Many persons with venereal disease do not consult a physician; (2) Many diagnoses are missed by physicians because of the low prevailing standard of medical diagnosis for these diseases; (3) Many of the cases properly diagnosed by physicians are not reported to the health authorities.

Decreases were recorded for all diseases except smallpox in the first week of the year. Failure to complete reports during the New Year holidays probably accounts for much of the decrease rather than a true decline in the incidence of disease. Reports for this week may also be incomplete because this was the first week for which the summary reports were submitted on the new time schedule.

Only 433 cases of diphtheria were reported for the week ending 4 January compared with 843 in the previous week. Only 30 deaths were reported compared with 95 in the previous week. For the week ending 11 January there were 807 cases of diphtheria, with a rate of 57.3. There were 80 deaths, representing a rate of 5.7. These figures are slightly less than the numbers reported for the last week in December.

Dysentery cases again declined nearly 45 percent from 84 in the week ending 28 December to 47 in the week ending 4 January and remained nearly the same (50) in the week ending 11 January. Dysentery deaths declined nearly 75 percent from 68 to 18 in the week ending 4 January, but rose to 26 in the following week. The case and death rates for the week ending 11 January were 3.6 and 1.9 respectively.

Typhoid cases (207) declined nearly 50 percent in the first week of the year, but increased to 308 in the current week. This number is 25 percent less than the number (409) reported for the week ending 28 December and represents a continued general decline in typhoid. The number of deaths reported declined from 50 in the last week of December to 14, and increased to 36 in the current week, also showing a continued general decline. The case and death rates for the current week ending 11 January were 22.0 and 2.6 respectively.

Paratyphoid cases decreased nearly 70 percent from 111 to 34 in the first week of the year and increased to only 56 in the current week. Only 4 deaths from paratyphoid were reported in each of the last two weeks. The case and death rates in the current week were 4.0 and 0.3 respectively.

Smallpox cases increased nearly 15 percent to 19 in the first week of the year, but declined to 12 in the current week. Ten of the 19 cases reported for the week ending 4 January occurred in Ibaraki prefecture. The number of deaths were 1 and 2 respectively. The case and death rate for the current week were 0.9 and 0.1 respectively.

Epidemic typhus cases (39) for the week ending 4 January were nearly 40 percent fewer than in the previous week (64), but increased to 70 in the current week. The number of deaths reported increased from 3 in the first week of the year to 7 in the current week. Current case and death rates were 5.0 and 0.5 respectively.

Only 79 cases of malaria were reported for the week ending 4 January compared with 178 cases in the previous week and 190 cases in the current week. Taken together, the first two weeks of the year show a continued decline. The current weekly case rate was 13.6 but the rate for the two weeks together was only 9.6. One death was reported in the first week of the year and none in the current week.

No cholera cases or deaths were reported in the first two weeks of the year.

The number of scarlet fever cases in the three weeks under consideration were 37, 15, and 34. This represents a continued general decline. The number of deaths from scarlet fever in the same weeks were 0, 0, and 1. The current case and death rates were 2.4 and 0.1 respectively.

Epidemic meningitis cases declined more than 30 percent from 21 to 14 the first week of the year, but 31 cases were reported for the current week. An average of the last two weeks indicates there was not much change in the true incidence rate. There were 4 deaths reported for the week ending 4 January and 8 for the week ending 11 January. The current case and death rates were 2.2 and 0.6 respectively. Corresponding cumulative rates for the first two weeks of the year were 1.6 and 0.4.

No cases of Japanese B encephalitis were reported in the first two weeks. One death was reported for the week ending 4 January.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 4 JANUARY 1947

(C) Current Cases Plus Delayed Reports
(T) Total cases for year to date.

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	4	4	41	41	11	11
AKOMORI	5	5	13	13	22	22
IWATE	2	2	5	5	8	8
MIYAGI	4	4	14	14	5	5
AKITA	-	-	1	1	3	3
YAMAGATA	5	5	14	14	14	14
FUKUSHIMA	3	3	9	9	11	11
IBARAKI	12	12	28	28	30	30
TOCHIGI	4	4	23	23	12	12
GUMMA	2	2	11	11	3	3
SAITAMA	9	9	31	31	39	39
CHIBA	6	6	23	23	15	15
TOKYO	21	21	30	30	22	22
KANAGAWA	13	13	134	134	30	30
NIIGATA	8	8	20	20	16	16
TOYAMA	2	2	8	8	4	4
ISHIKAWA	15	15	20	20	28	28
FUKUI	1	1	1	1	2	2
YAMAGASHI	-	-	6	6	-	-
NAGANO	8	8	29	29	25	25
GIFU	5	5	21	21	11	11
SHIZUOKA	5	5	24	24	28	28
AICHI	16	16	63	63	29	29
MIE	11	11	8	8	11	11
SHIGA	12	12	5	5	4	4
KYOTO	10	10	40	40	10	10
OSAKA	74	74	193	193	185	185
KIOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAHA	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	5	5	44	44	8	8
TOTTORI	8	8	99	99	24	24
SHIMANE	3	3	8	8	4	4
OKAYAMA	11	11	52	52	14	14
HIROSHIMA	6	6	46	46	14	14
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	3	3	6	6	15	15
KAGAWA	2	2	12	12	6	6
EHIME	2	2	43	43	24	24
KOCHI	1	1	15	15	26	26
FUKUOKA	50	50	176	176	73	73
SAGA	6	6	13	13	3	3
NAGASAKI	3	3	44	44	10	10
KUMAMOTO	1	1	9	9	5	5
OITA	17	17	32	32	15	15
MIYAZAKI	1	1	16	16	17	17
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	10	10	4	4
TOTALS	376	376	1440	1440	840	840

Prepared by: Public Health & Welfare
Section, GHQ, SCAP
(From Japanese sources).

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 11 JANUARY 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	21	25	179	220	59	70
AOMORI	4	9	49	62	25	47
IWATE	2	4	11	16	6	14
MIYAGI	10	14	56	70	43	48
AKITA	7	7	57	58	40	43
YAMAGATA	8	13	50	64	62	76
FUKUSHIMA	1	4	29	38	46	57
IBARAKI	6	18	41	69	33	63
TOCHIGI	10	14	77	100	90	102
GUMMA	9	11	47	58	10	13
SAITAMA	11	20	30	61	23	62
CHIBA	NR	6	NR	23	NR	15
TOKYO	41	62	98	128	70	92
KANAGAWA	31	44	196	330	50	80
NIIGATA	NR	8	NR	20	NR	16
TOYAMA	4	6	38	46	18	22
ISHIKAWA	10	25	39	59	48	76
FUKUI	13	14	23	24	12	14
YAMANASHI	-	-	6	12	-	-
NAGANO	10	18	55	84	30	55
GIFU	30	35	75	96	36	47
SHIZUOKA	9	14	29	53	34	62
AICHI	-	16	250	313	95	124
MIE	39	50	78	86	45	56
SHIGA	28	40	31	36	21	25
KYOTO	37	47	120	160	60	70
OSAKA	62	136	171	364	126	311
HYOGO	49	49	188	188	158	158
NARA	20	20	13	13	7	7
WAKAYAMA	13	18	39	83	14	22
TOTTORI	9	17	97	196	44	68
SHIMANE	5	8	48	56	15	19
OKAYAMA	27	38	85	137	33	47
HIROSHIMA	14	20	58	104	13	27
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	9	9	3	3
TOKUSHIMA	4	7	18	24	14	29
KAGAWA	10	12	25	37	19	25
EHIMA	5	7	77	120	73	97
KOCHI	4	5	19	34	22	48
FUKUOKA	56	106	193	369	94	167
SAGA	5	11	53	66	14	17
NAGASAKI	15	18	111	155	26	36
KUMAMOTO	2	3	101	110	14	19
OITA	26	43	46	78	30	45
MIYAZAKI	-	1	2	18	8	25
KAGOSHIMA	3	3	29	39	9	13
TOTALS	670	1046	3046	4486	1692	2532

Prepared by: Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP
(From Japanese Sources)

